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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Compositions Containing Dimethyl Sulphoxide

We, AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION, a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, of 685 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement: —

This invention relates to compositions containing dimethyl sulphoxide. These compositions are capable of producing controlled amounts of heat when brought into the presence of water. By controlled amounts of heat in this specification is meant that broadly the heat release is not excessively great, and so does not cause damage to the surface to which it is applied.

Mixtures of dry chemical agents which react rapidly with water to provide large amounts of heat have been in common use for a long time in compositions for cleaning of grease-clogged drains; in so-called fireglass cookers, particularly of the type comprising combination containers having separate compartments for the dry chemical agent and for the food to be heated; in certain welding and sealing compounds; and for other similar purposes in which the generation of comparatively large amounts of heat is required to bring a localised area to a high temperature, frequently well above the boiling point of water.

Certain known dry mixtures frequently employed for the above purposes include as their essential heat-producing ingredients aluminium and an alkaline agent, such as sodium or potassium hydroxide. Other ingredients are often included for their oxidising and heat-generating characteristics for example sodium

nitrate, potassium chromate and sodium chlorite. The addition of water to these mixtures causes at least the aluminium and alkali to react rapidly to the extent that the evolution of heat is accompanied by agitation. Thus, heat-evolving reactions of this type are of an inherently violent, and in a sense, uncontrollable nature.

Undoubtedly, the dry heat-evolving compositions referred to above are of great utility for the general purposes referred to previously. However, they cannot even be considered for production of heat of the order that may be usable as a practical expedient in preparations which are to be applied directly adjacent the skin of a human being. Such preparations include, for example, soap, shampoo and pharmaceutical products intended for topical application, all of which may otherwise be unpleasant to the touch when applied cold to the skin of the user. The soap products referred to comprise those of the cleansing variety, as well as those used as or in shaving preparations. The pharmaceutical products may, in certain instances, be of use when applied to for example the buccal cavities, or upon ingestion.

Of particular interest and popularity in the shaving preparation field are the many shaving compositions now packaged in aerosol containers, probably because of such inherent advantages as ease of dispensing for application to the face, curtailment of waste and hence economical use, and minimal cleaning up after use. Of similar interest and popularity are the shaving soaps and pastes usually packaged in jars and squeeze tubes, respectively. Conventionally, these shaving compositions are taken or dispensed from the container directly onto the hand of the user for application to the wetted face, or in some

[d.]

instances, onto a shaving brush which may be wetted beforehand. As is well known, the use of cold water for the wetting operation *per se* results in shaving discomfort and inferior shaving results. In certain instances, the shaving compositions may actually need to have applied thereto a quantity of warm water to permit even the formation of the desired lather prior to the shaving operation. In such cases, it is normally quite difficult, if not impossible, to work up the proper lather necessary to obtain a comfortably close shave without warm water. This disadvantage is additive to the normal shaving discomfort when cold water is used with any shaving cream whether self-lathering or latherless.

In the use of any type of shaving composition even when hot water may be available, it is frequently difficult and at least a nuisance to bring uncomfortably hot water to the comfortably usable temperature by admixture with cold water, particularly since the usual wash basin has two separate taps. One attempt to solve the problem with respect to controllably heated lathers has been the use of electrically heated lather dispensers. The initial cost of these devices coupled with the cost of their use for the intended purpose in the consumption of electrical power has caused these devices to be used substantially in public barber shops where the extensive use may justify the expense. In another attempt to solve the problem, the containers for the shaving preparations have been provided with metal spouts which are intended to furnish a heat reservoir capacity. Apart from the fact that such containers require an independent source of water to supply the desired heat, the devices are highly inefficient, a nuisance to use, and add unnecessarily to the cost and weight of each container.

The invention provides a composition of matter capable of producing heat on being mixed with water comprising dimethyl sulphoxide and a substantially non-aqueous gelling substance or soap, the dimethyl sulphoxide being present in an amount of 20 to 95% by weight of the total weight of the composition.

The remainder of the composition apart from the dimethyl sulphoxide is hereinafter generally referred to as the "substantially non-aqueous component", and is made up wholly or partly of the gelling substance or soap.

It is possible for the "substantially non aqueous" component to contain some water but the amount of water present must be sufficiently small for the composition to be capable of evolving heat on water subsequently being added. A great advantage of the invention is that the compositions produce a controlled amount of heat on being mixed with water.

The compositions of the invention can be in forms ranging from liquids, creams and

pastes to gels and solids. In some forms the compositions can be used in preparations applicable to the skin or mucosa of human beings. Thus certain of the compositions are useful for inclusion in shaving soap preparations, particularly those suitable for packaging in and dispensing from aerosol containers, whereby when cold water is admixed therewith, heat is evolved to provide a proper temperature for providing comfort to the user and in some instances, for forming the required lather. Moreover, certain shaving soap lather preparations can be provided which have self-heating characteristics without causing the breaking down of the bubbles of the soap lather due to the heating. Yet again shaving soaps can be provided which also provide the salutary effect of functioning as a pleasant astringent.

Furthermore non-toxic compositions which are useful in pharmaceutical compositions intended for either topical or internal applications are also provided by the invention.

We have found that, surprisingly, when the non-aqueous compositions of the present invention are contacted with water, the temperatures of such compositions can be raised to a marked degree. For instance, it has been found that dimethyl sulphoxide may be included with the non-aqueous component in a concentration as low as 20% by weight of the total composition to obtain elevated temperatures upon admixture with water. Also, the concentration of dimethyl sulphoxide may be raised as high as 95% by weight of the total composition, if desired, without detrimental effect other than loss of economy. It has been found that even in such a high proportion of the dimethyl sulphoxide to the non-aqueous component, upon addition of water, the temperature rises from 65°F., for example, to no higher than 130°F. which is appreciably below the boiling point of water. Such a composition is completely safe for either external or internal use by humans.

The non-aqueous component is present in a proportion of from 5% to 80% and preferably from 15% to 75% by weight of the total composition and the dimethyl sulphoxide is present in a proportion of 20% to 95% preferably from 25% to 85% by weight of the total composition.

As a practical matter, however, the proportion of dimethyl sulphoxide included in the substantially non-aqueous component is preferably from 50 to 90% by weight of the total composition, in order to obtain temperatures of, 110°—125°F.

In the usual aerosol shaving soap compositions, as presently obtainable commercially, an amount of water of the order of about 75 to 85% is usually included as vehicle for the conventional soap components and other additives. In accordance with the invention, the water is omitted and is replaced by an equivalent

lent amount of dimethyl sulphoxide or, in some instances, a non-aqueous mixture of a suitable organic compound (e.g. alcohol, glycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, dipropylene glycol) and dimethyl sulphoxide in which the dimethyl sulphoxide preferably represents a minimum of 20% by weight of the total aerosol shaving cream composition.

Upon addition of water to compositions containing dimethyl sulphoxide to the extent of about 55% by weight thereof, the temperature may rise, for example, to 100°F.

In certain instances, it has been found that, due to the internal evolution of heat, the bubbles of the aerosol lather have a tendency to break, whereby one of the desirable advantages of the use of such compositions, i.e., a heightened propensity for lathering, may be somewhat minimized. However, and as another aspect of the invention, it has been found that if there is included in the dimethyl sulphoxide-containing aerosol shaving soap compositions an amount of a polyhydric alcohol up to 15% by weight of the total composition, and preferably between 3 and 7%, the bubbles of the aerosol shaving soap appear to have their elasticity appreciably enhanced since they do not break during the evolution of heat caused by the ultimate addition of water. For example, glycerine, propylene glycol and dipropylene glycol have been found to be particularly useful for such purpose, particularly since they also function as solubilisers and co-solvents for the other ingredients of the compositions.

Other additives may desirably be included for the purpose of enhancing various characteristics of the aerosol shaving creams containing dimethyl sulphoxide. For example, commercially obtainable foam stabilisers, e.g. Promulgen, a polyethylene ether complex of a higher molecular weight fatty alcohol, Miranol, an ionically balanced amphoteric surfactant, and amine condensates of fatty acids, may be included in minor proportions. Lubricants, e.g. the glyceryl esters may be included advantageously, as may skin conditioners, e.g. lanolin, and emollients e.g. cetyl alcohol which also aid in foam stabilisation. Preferably, glyceryl monostearate may be included since it also serves as a foam stabiliser. A small amount of a suitable perfume may be included to provide a pleasant odour, and similarly, a flavouring material may be added to provide a more pleasant taste in the event the compositions inadvertently enter the mouth during application to the face or while the shaving operation is being performed. The total amount of additives including the polyhydroxy alcohol preferably may comprise from about 2 to 15% by weight of the total composition. Preferably, such additives comprise a major proportion by weight of the polyhydric alcohol. An example of one such composition comprises 3 to 12% by weight

of soap, 70 to 85% by weight of dimethyl sulphoxide, and additives in an amount of 8 to 17% by weight, of which a major proportion of the additive is a polyhydric alcohol.

As soap component, there may be employed, propane, dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,2, dichloro- from 3 to 30% by weight of the total composition, stearate soaps or soaps of other fatty acids, e.g. triethanolamine oleate, the triethanolamine oleate soaps of coconut oil fatty acids, and of soya oil fatty acids. Preferably, the soap component is provided by addition of the selected fatty acid and triethanolamine as separate ingredients. Alternatively, the fatty acid component may be a blend of different acids.

In accordance with the invention, there may be used as the "soap" component, one or a combination of the commercially obtainable synthetic detergents and thickeners, for example, Promulgen "G", a polyethylene glycol ether of a fatty acid; Pluracol V-10, a polyoxyalkylene polyol; Miranol, and Ninol 128 Extra, a coconut fatty acid amide. The words "Pluracol" and "Ninol" are Registered Trade Marks.

In packaging the components in conventional aerosol containers, the composition preferably constitutes substantially 92% of the contents, the remainder being a propellant, for example a polyhalogenated hydrocarbon. The following propellant systems may for example be employed: isobutane, *n*-butane, to the extent of from 1 to 50% preferably 1,1,2,2-tetrafluorethane, monofluorotrichloromethane, trichlorotrifluorethane, or blends thereof. Nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen may also be used in certain applications of this aspect of the invention. In such cases, products of lotion consistency will usually be emitted from the containers rather than foamed lathers.

In another particularly useful application of the invention, the substantially non-aqueous component comprises an alkaline shaving soap mixture (e.g. in an amount of 5 to 80% by weight) and a gelling substance comprising a copolymer of acrylic acid and polyallyl sucrose which may contain varying amounts of allyl groups per molecule (e.g. in an amount of 0.3 to 5% by weight).

The invention may also be used in the preparation of pharmaceutical preparations particularly useful for topical applications. Such preparations, in addition to containing the pharmaceutical component(s), the dimethyl sulphoxide, and the gelling substance may also include conventional excipients and may be in the form of thick creams; pastes, and

salves. It has been found that for providing gelled compositions, the dimethyl sulphoxide may again be included with the non-aqueous components in concentrations as low as 20% by

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- weight of the total composition to obtain use-
fully raised temperatures on admixture with
water. Similarly, the concentration of di-
methyl sulphoxide may be raised as high as
5 95% by weight of the total composition, as
desired, to obtain optimum heating effect
while still deriving the benefit of the particu-
lar additive included and the gelled form of
the composition. With respect to this foam,
10 It has been found that, even in such a high
proportion of the dimethyl sulphoxide to the
non-aqueous component, upon addition of
water, the temperature rises from 60°F., for
example, to no higher than 90°F. The pro-
15 portion of dimethyl sulphoxide, as included
in non-aqueous gelled compositions is present
in concentrations of from 20 to 95% by
weight of total composition, for temperature
rises of, say 15°—30°F.
- 20 The preferred gelling substances for use
in the exercise of the invention are the co-
polymers of acrylic acid and a polyallyl su-
crose varying in amounts of allyl groups per
molecule. These are exemplified and ob-
tainable commercially as Carbopol 940, Car-
25 bopol 934 and 941 (The word "Carbopol" is
a Registered Trade Mark). The substances
may be employed in concentrations as low
as 0.3% by weight of the total composition
30 to provide desirable gel consistencies. They
may be included in concentrations as high as
5.0% by weight, although thicker products
are obtained and economics mitigate against
such higher concentrations. Preferably the
35 gelling substance used is Carbopol 940 in
concentrations from 0.5 to 1.5% by weight of
the total composition. The thickness afforded
by the gelling substance may be further con-
trolled by the ratio of the alkalinity of the
40 component system carried in the dimethyl
sulphoxide; e.g., the soap or other base, to the
amount of the Carbopol, as is already known
in the use of such thickeners. The consistency
of the gels can be still further controlled
45 by the nature of the alkaline ingredient; e.g.
triethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, alkali
metal hydroxide, depending upon the molecu-
lar size and structure of such ingredient(s).
- 50 It has been found that if there is included
in the dimethyl sulphoxide-containing shaving
compositions in gel form an amount of a
polyhydric alcohol up to 50% by weight of
the total composition, and preferably between
25 and 45%, the bubbles of the shaving soap
55 lather formed by these compositions also ap-
pear to have their elasticity appreciably en-
hanced, since they do not break during the
evolution of heat caused by the ultimate addi-
tion of water. As in the case of the flowable
60 shaving compositions, glycerine, propylene
glycol and dipropylene glycol have been found
to be particularly useful for such purpose.
- Additives of the types described for the
flowable shaving compositions may also de-
65 sirably be included for the purpose of en-

hancing various characteristics of the shaving
compositions containing dimethyl sulphoxide
and the gelling substance. In these compo-
sitions, however, the total amount of additives
including polyhydroxy alcohol preferably may
70 comprise from about 5 to 80% by weight of
total composition. Preferably, such additives
again comprise polyhydroxy alcohol in a
major proportion by weight.

Referring again to the broader aspects of
75 the present invention, generally, the novel
mixtures may include, in addition to the prin-
cipal heat-producing composition containing
dimethyl sulphoxide and the aforementioned
substantially non-aqueous components includ-
80 ing the gelling substance, such other substan-
tially non-aqueous ingredients as may be
necessary or desired for furthering the in-
tended use of the final product. Thus, where
the compositions are to function as soaps, 85
there may be included ingredients such as
later-enriching materials and emollients. Alter-
natively, the compositions may exclude lather-
enriching materials when a latherless soap pro-
duct is intended. 90

Pharmaceutical preparations, may contain
conventional excipients in addition to the
active pharmaceutical component(s) and the
dimethyl sulphoxide and may be in the form
95 of liquids, lotions, creams, pastes, salves, tab-
lets, capsules and sticks.

Other substances incidental to the use for
which a particular heat-evolving mixture is
intended, for example inert ingredients which
act as carriers, fillers and/or extenders, may
be admixed with dimethyl sulphoxide, and
100 the gelling substance when included, as
deemed desirable.

The following Examples illustrate the in-
vention. The word "Freon" used in these
105 Examples is a Registered Trade Mark.

EXAMPLE 1

Prepare a soap base by a conventional
mixing operation utilising the formulation
given below. 110

A. Soap Base		% by Wt.
Coco-Stearic Acid 30/70 Blend (eq.wt.262)		7.500
Cetyl Alcohol (N.F. grade)		0.750
Lanolin (cosmetic grade)		0.750
Triethanolamine (e.q.wt. 140)		4.500
Dipropylene Glycol		3.000
Glycerine USP XI		3.000
Dimethyl Sulphoxide		80.000
Perfume		0.500
		100.000

Package the soap base, resulting from the
above formulation, in conventional aerosol
containers with a propellant system to form a
finished aerosol shave cream product consisting
125 of the following:

		% by	preparation A has greater effect in this re-	
		Wt.	ward, due to the greater proportion of di-	
			methyl sulphoxide present therein.	
			EXAMPLE 4	65
			Prepare a base concentrate for a shave	
			cream preparation by admixing the ingredients	
			given below:	
			A. Ingredients Base Concentrate % by Wt.	
			Miranol C2M (Miranol Chemical	70
			Co.)	2.5
			Triethanolamine	2.5
			Stearic Acid	3.0
			Promulgen "G"	2.0
			Glyceryl Monostearate	0.5
			*Pluracol V-10 (Wyandotte Chem.	75
			Co.)	4.0
			**Ninol 128 Extra (Stepan Chem.	
			Co.)	2.0
			Dimethyl Sulphoxide	70.0
			Propylene Glycol	11.45
			Saccharin	0.05
			Orbis Solvent Mask No.)	1.0
			7267) Perfumes	
			Dreyer Bay 22954)	0.5
			Lauryl Di-Methyl Amine Oxide	85
			(63 % Active)	0.5
				100.00%
			*A polyoxyalkylene polyol	
			**A coconut fatty acid amide	90
			As in Example 1 and 2, package the above	
			soap base concentrate with the propellant	
			system given below, in conventional aerosol	
			containers, to produce the finished aerosol	
			shave cream product as below:	95
			B. Finished Product % by Wt.	
			Base Concentrate of A above	92.0
			"Freon" P-12/P-114/Isobutane	
			51.3/38.7/10.0	8.0
				100.0%
			EXAMPLE 5	100
			Prepare a gelled soap base of the brushless	
			type by a conventional mixing operation	
			utilising the formulation given below:	
			Soap Base % by Wt.	105
			Dimethyl Sulphoxide	90.0
			Carbopol 940 (Goodrich)	1.0
			Ninol 128 Extra (Stepan)	7.5
			Perfume	1.5
				100.0%
			Package the gelled soap base, resulting from	110
			the above formulation, in conventional squeeze-	
			tube containers.	
			EXAMPLE 6	
			Mix the ingredients set forth in the formula-	115
			tion below to form a gelled soap base of the	
			brushless type:	
			Soap Base: % by Wt.	
			Dimethyl Sulphoxide	90.0
			Carbopol 940	1.0
			Ninol 128 Extra	5.0
			Pluracol V-10 (Wyandotte)	2.5

B. Finished Product:
 Soap Base of A above 92.000
 Propellant, "Freon" 12*/114**,
 a blend having a vol. ratio of
 57/43 8.000
 100.000

*Dichlorodifluoromethane
 **Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
 10 Dispense the shave cream for use in the
 usual manner and apply water to obtain a
 warm lather.

EXAMPLE 2
 Mix the ingredients set forth in the formu-
 15 lation below to form a soap base:

A. Soap Base % by
 Wt.
 Miranol C2M (Anhyd.) 2.5
 Triethanolamine 2.5
 20 D. P. Stearic Acid 3.0
 Propylene Glycol 7.0
 Promulgen "G" 2.0
 Glyceryl Monostearate 0.5
 Dimethyl Sulphoxide 81.75
 25 Dreyer Bouquet No. 22879 0.7
 Insoluble Saccharin 0.05
 100.00

Introduce the soap base by a conventional
 filling operation into aerosol containers to-
 30 gether with a propellant system to form a
 finished aerosol shave cream product con-
 sisting of the following:

B. Finished Product:
 Soap Base of A above 92.00
 "Freon" 12/114/Isobutane, a
 blend having a vol. ratio of
 51.3/38.7/10 8.00
 100.00

40 Use the shave cream in the presence of
 water for a warm lather.

EXAMPLE 3
 Mix the following ingredients to prepare
 a soap product:

45 Components % by Wt.
 A. B.
 Triethanolamine 2.5 2.5
 Miranol C2M (Anhyd.) 2.5 2.5
 Propylene glycol 7.0 7.0
 50 Promulgen "G" 2.0 2.0
 Glyceryl monostearate 0.5 0.5
 D.P. Stearic Acid 3.0 3.0
 Dimethyl Sulphoxide 71.45 61.45
 Carbowax 10.0 20.0
 55 Saccharin (insol.) .05 .05
 Deodorant No. 32321 1.07 —
 Dreyer Bouquet No. 23879 — 1.0

Both soap preparations A and B, when
 separately used for cleansing by application
 60 of cool water, afford the distinct sensation
 to the user of comfortable warmth although

	Perfume	1.5		Aromatic Chest Rub	% by Wt.	
		100.0%		Dimethyl Sulphoxide	88.3	
	Introduce the soap base by a conventional filling operation into squeeze-tube containers.			Carbopol 941	1.0	
				Camphor	4.0	60
				Menthol	3.5	
				Thymol	1.5	
				Eucalyptol	1.5	
				Diisopropanolamine	0.2	
					100.0%	65
5	EXAMPLE 7					
	Prepare a base concentrate for a shave cream preparation by admixing the ingredients given below:					
	Ingredients Base Concentrate	% by Wt.				
10	Dimethyl Sulphoxide	90.25		EXAMPLE 12		
	Carbopol 940	0.75		Mix the ingredients listed below to prepare another self-heating analgesic rub formulation:		
	Neofat 255 (Armour)	4.0				
	Triethanolamine	3.5		Analgesic Rub	% by Wt.	70
	Perfume	1.5		Dimethyl Sulphoxide	74.8	
15		100.00%		Carbopol 941	1.0	
	As in Examples 5 and 6, package the above soap base concentrate in conventional squeeze-tube containers.			Menthol	10.0	
				Methyl Salicylate	10.0	
				Polysorbate 80 (polyethylene oxide sorbitan mono-oleate)	4.0	75
				Diisopropanolamine	0.2	
					100.0%	
20	EXAMPLE 8					
	A later type soap base is prepared by admixing the following ingredients:					
	Soap Base	% by Wt.		EXAMPLE 13		
	Dimethyl Sulphoxide	50.0		Utilising the ingredients of the formulation below, prepare a composition suitable as a heat-evolving analgesic rub:		80
	Carbopol 940	1.5		Analgesic Rub	% by Wt.	
25	Neofat 255	4.0		Dimethyl Sulphoxide	82.8	
	Triethanolamine	4.5		Carbopol 940	1.0	85
	Ninol 128 Extra	5.0		Glycol Monosalicylate	15.0	
	Propylene Glycol	33.5		Methyl Nicotinate	1.0	
	Miranol C2M	2.5		Diisopropanolamine	0.2	
30		100.0%			100.0%	
	EXAMPLE 9					
	Prepare a heat-evolving analgesic rub by mixing the ingredients given in the formulation below:					
35	Analgesic Rub	% by Wt.		EXAMPLE 14		90
	Dimethyl Sulphoxide	79.3		Prepare a warming analgesic rub by mixing the ingredients of the following formulation:		
	Carbopol 940	1.5		Analgesic Rub	% by Wt.	
	Camphor	5.0		Dimethyl Sulphoxide	77.2	
	Menthol	5.0		Carbopol 940	1.2	95
40	Eucalyptol	2.0		Camphor	3.5	
	Pine Oil	1.5		Methyl Salicylate	17.5	
	Clove Oil	0.5		Capsicum Oleoresin	0.3	
	Methyl Salicylate	5.0		Diisopropanolamine	0.3	
	Diisopropanolamine	0.2			100.0%	100
45		100.0%				
	EXAMPLE 10			EXAMPLE 15		
	An analgesic rub is prepared from a formulation similar to that of Example 9 with the exception that 3% by weight of the charge of the dimethyl sulphoxide is replaced by the same amount of benzocaine (ethyl amino benzoate).			An analgesic rub is prepared from the following formulation:		
50				Analgesic Rub	% by Wt.	
				Dimethyl Sulphoxide	87.2	105
				Carbopol 940	1.3	
				Histamine Dihydrochloride	0.1	
				Oleoresin Capsicum	0.1	
				Methyl Nicotinate	1.0	
				Glycol Monosalicylate	10.0	110
				Diisopropanolamine	0.3	
					100.0%	
55	EXAMPLE 11					
	A warming aromatic chest rub for colds and muscular aches, is prepared from the following formulation.					

As will be apparent to those skilled in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic arts, various other substances may be used for admixture with dimethyl sulphoxide to prepare heat-evolving compositions suitable for topical and other uses, and with the inclusion of a gelling substance when such form is desired, for example, choline salicylate, turpentine, sassafrass, hyoscyamus extract, and oil of mustard.

The compositions of the invention may also be utilised to formulate de-icing compositions which, for instance, may be applied to windshields covered with ice or snow to melt the same. As stated hereinbefore, the invention may usefully be incorporated also in the preparation of shampoos and hand lotions and creams as well as in pharmaceutical compositions for topical or internal application.

Although the compositions of the invention offer the greatest advantage when they are prepared with substantially non-aqueous components in certain instances some water may be included in the compositions as a solvent, provided that the amount is sufficiently low for the composition still to evolve heat on being subsequently mixed with water.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A composition of matter capable of producing heat on being mixed with water comprising dimethyl sulphoxide and a substantially non-aqueous gelling substance or soap, the dimethyl sulphoxide being present in an amount of 20 to 95% by weight of the total weight of the composition.
2. A shaving composition according to Claim 1 comprising dimethyl sulphoxide and a soap.
3. A shaving composition according to Claim 2 comprising from 3 to 30% by weight of soap.
4. A shaving composition according to Claim 3 comprising from 3 to 30% by weight of soap and as additives solubilisers, emulsifiers, foam stabilisers, emollients or lubricants.
5. A shaving composition according to Claim 4 in which the additives comprise from 2 to 15% by weight of the final composition.
6. A shaving composition as claimed in Claim 5 containing from 3 to 30% by weight of soap and in which the additive component comprises a major proportion of polyhydric alcohol.
7. A shaving composition according to any of the preceding claims in which the dimethyl sulphoxide makes up 25 to 85% by weight of the composition.
8. A shaving composition suitable for packaging in aerosol containers, according to any of claims 1 to 7, which comprises from 3 to 12% by weight of soap, from 70 to 85% by weight of dimethyl sulphoxide and additives in an amount of 8% to 17% by weight of

which a major proportion of the additive is a polyhydric alcohol.

9. A lathering shaving composition according to Claim 7 or Claim 8 in which the proportion of polyhydric alcohol is between 3 and 7% by weight of the total composition.

10. An aerosol package containing a shaving composition according to any one of Claims 4 to 9 and a propellant therefor.

11. An aerosol package as claimed in Claim 10 wherein the shaving composition comprises substantially 92% of the contents thereof and the remainder is propellant.

12. An aerosol package as claimed in Claim 11, wherein the propellant comprises a polyhalogenated hydrocarbon.

13. A composition according to Claim 1 substantially as described herein with reference to any one of Examples 1 to 4.

14. A composition according to Claim 1, comprising a gelling substance and dimethyl sulphoxide.

15. A gelled composition according to claim 14 comprising a gelling substance, at least one further non-aqueous component and dimethyl sulphoxide.

16. A gelled composition as claimed in Claim 15 comprising from 0.3% to 5% by weight of the gelling substance, from 5% to 80% by weight of the further non-aqueous component, the remainder being dimethyl sulphoxide.

17. A gelled composition according to Claim 15 or Claim 16 in which the gelling substance is a copolymer of acrylic acid and polyallyl sucrose.

18. A gelled composition as claimed in any of Claims 14 to 17 wherein the further non-aqueous component comprises a pharmaceutical substance.

19. A gelled shaving soap composition according to any of claims 15 to 17, comprising an alkaline shaving soap mixture, a copolymer of acrylic acid and polyallyl sucrose, and dimethyl sulphoxide.

20. A gelled shaving soap composition according to Claim 19 comprising from 5% to 80% by weight of a non-aqueous alkaline shaving soap, from 0.3% to 5% by weight of a copolymer of acrylic acid and polyallyl sucrose, the remainder being dimethyl sulphoxide.

21. A gelled shaving composition according to Claim 19 or Claim 20 containing in addition a minor amount of a polyhydric alcohol.

22. A gelled shaving composition according to Claim 21 in which the polyhydric alcohol is present in an amount of from 25% to 45% by weight of the composition.

23. A gelled shaving composition according to any one of Claims 19 to 22 which is modified in that it comprises from substantially 5% to substantially 80% by weight of non-aqueous additives as herein before defined.

24. A composition according to Claim 15

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substantially as described herein with reference to any one of Examples 5 to 15.

J. L. BETON,
Chartered Patent Agent,
John Wyeth & Brother Limited,
Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow,
Maidenhead, Berkshire.

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